Regstered No. M.—1175

482

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 67.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 4

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932.

PART III—Section 1.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 4090—*Cts.* 18-31-4, *dated 22nd January* 1932.

The resignation of Mr. V. Govinda Rao Sinde, Honorary Special Magistrate of the Bench Court at Bangalore City, is accepted and under section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Second Class powers conferred on him in Notification No. P. 244—Cts. 69-30-34, dated 9th July 1931, are hereby withdrawn.

No. P. 4138—*Cts.* 1-30-47, *dated 25th January* 1932.

Mr. T. Abdul Khader, B.A., City Magistrate, Bangalore, is empowered to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916.

No. Rl. 3372- *R. A.* 3-31-11, *dated 22nd January* 1932.

Under rules 8 (a) and 20 of the rules issued under Notification No. Rel. 527—R. A. 38-29-1, dated 6th January 1930, regulating the conduct of elections to the Representative Assembly, Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Jodidar, Mallasandra, Kolar Taluk, is declared duly elected to the Assembly from the Kolar Rural Constituency, *vice* Mr. Doddaramegowda, deceased.

No. Rl. 3371—*L. C.* 7-31-1, *dated* 21*st January* 1932

Under section 4 (3) of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, XIX of 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to nominate Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Chief Secretary to Government as an official member of the Mysore Legislative Council *vice* Mr. H. V. Ramaswami, M.A., B.L., resigned.

No. 3028—*P. P.* 74-31-1, *dated* 26*th January* 1932.

The following notification issued by the Government of India explaining their policy in dealing with the Civil Disobedience Movement is published for general information.

By Order,

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

New Delhi, the 4*th January* 1932.

No. F.-33/XXIV/31-Political.—The following Statement by the Governor-General in Council is published for general information :—

STATEMENT.

The Government of India desire at the present crisis to place before the public the issues raised by the attitude of Congress and their declared intention to launch a general campaign of civil disobedience. It is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to secure, in the framing of a constitution for India, the maximum co-operation and agreement of all parties and interests in England and in India, and it was with this object that the procedure by Conference was adopted. In December 1929 the Congress deliberately rejected this method in favour of the barren road of no-co-operation, and a few months later they initiated the campaign of civil disobedience. The consequent loss of life and property and the damage caused to business and trade, are fresh in the memory of the public. The movement continued until the beginning of March 1931, by which time, owing partly to the measures taken to meet it and partly to the steadily decreasing support of the public, it had ceased to be a cause of anxiety to Government. In the meantime, the Prime Minister had made his declaration of the 19th of January 1931, and the Government of India, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, decided to make a further effort to secure the co-operation of the Congress in bringing to fruition the policy which he had announced. The result was the Delhi Settlement of March 5, 1931. The primary object of that Settlement was to give to Congress the opportunity of participation in the further discussions of the Round Table Conference, and through the anxious months that followed the Government of India kept that purpose steadfastly in view. They and the local Governments scrupulously observed the terms of the Settlement, and spared no effort to surmount the difficulties which the activities of Congress continuously placed in the way of the establishment of peaceful conditions. Some of those difficulties have been described in the statements issued by the Government of the United Provinces, on the 14th December 1931 and by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province on the 24th and 30th of December 1931, but they were not confined to those provinces. They were evident in varying degrees in every province and the Government of India have on record many instances of specific breaches of the Delhi Settlement. It is, however, more to the general trend of Congress policy than to individual cases that they now wish to refer. Within a few days of the Delhi Settlement, two features became manifest, and have since been continuously in evidence. The first was the organised attempt to utilise the Settlement as a means of preparation for a further conflict. The second was the exploitation of the Settlement for the purpose of adding to the prestige of Congress, and of securing for them and its members a position of privilege, not enjoyed by any other organization or by members of the general public. Preparations for a renewal of civil disobedience have been openly carried on. Their excuse has been the assumed futility of the Round Table Conference and the bad faith of British statesmen. Allegations to this effect have continuously been made by the Congress press and by responsible Congress leaders. There has been no disposition to await events or to show a spirit of confidence without which true co-operation was impossible. Behind the screen of distrust so created, the Congress have conducted preparations for a new campaign. They have laid particular stress on the consolidation of their position in rural areas, and in every province they have missed no opportunity to exploit the economic situation for that